

PRIVATE RELIEF FOR ROBERT
ANTHONY BROLEY

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill for the relief of Robert Anthony Broley. After enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Immigration Judges lost most discretion in granting suspension of deportation of certain criminal aliens. Any relief must be sought from Congress. The case of Robert Anthony Broley is, in my opinion, sufficiently compelling to have Congress grant him relief from pending deportation.

Robert is the son of Robert M. Broley and Barbara Broley. Mrs. Broley was born in Canada but is a U.S. citizen, having been naturalized in 1962. Mr. Broley is also a naturalized U.S. citizen. The son, Robert Anthony Broley, was born in Canada in 1966 and remains a Canadian citizen.

Robert Anthony Broley entered the United States with his parents at the age of 2 in November 1968. He lived with his parents in the United States until they accepted employment in Canada when he was nine. Robert Anthony Broley was admitted again in October, 1978 and, for the most part, he has remained here since. He has an American citizen son, Matthew.

Robert Anthony Broley had personal problems beginning with his senior year in high school. He stole checks from his parents in 1990. In 1992 he was convicted of Driving Under the Influence. He stole furniture from his family in 1993 in order to sell it for cash. His parents felt the need to turn him in to the authorities in order to help Robert in the long run. He served 5 months in prison and was released in October, 1993 and given probation, which he violated by returning to Canada.

His father finally convinced Robert Anthony Broley to return to the United States in order to accept the consequences of his actions. While attempting to enter the United States to turn himself in for violating his probation, he was apprehended and is currently serving a term for parole violation with a release date of March 20, 1999. Once released, he is deportable under Section 212(a) and 237(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (as amended by IIRIRA).

While serving time in prison, Robert was involved in a very serious accident that has left his face permanently disfigured. His family feels that their son has completely changed and has suffered for his crimes and that his deportation will hurt Matthew, Robert's American citizen son.

In view of Robert Anthony Broley's situation, insofar that he was arrested because his family felt it would be for his own good, I feel great sympathy for his family's struggles. They never intended for him to be deported. Therefore, I am introducing a private relief bill on behalf of Robert Anthony Broley. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

TIM LEE CARTER POST OFFICE
BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1998

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for their support of H.R. 3864, designating the Tim Lee Carter Post Office Building in Tompkinsville, Kentucky. My bill passed the House on a voice vote on October 5, 1998.

Former Congressman Tim Lee Carter was born in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, on September 2, 1910. He attended public schools and graduated from Western Kentucky State College in 1934 and from the University of Tennessee in 1937. He volunteered for military service during the Second World War and served forty-two months as a combat medic and a captain in the 38th Infantry Division. Following the war, Carter practiced medicine in Tompkinsville until 1964.

Tim Lee Carter served with distinction in the House of Representatives for 16 years representing the old 5th District of Kentucky. While in Congress, Carter was a tireless advocate for improvements to the schools, water systems, libraries, airports, roads, and recreation areas of his District. His proudest achievement was the passage of a law to provide for preventive medical care for poor children. In 1966, he gained national attention as the first Republican Congressman to seek a U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, but he never wavered in his support for those soldiers and voted against cutting off funding for the troops.

Upon retirement, Tim Lee Carter returned to his farm on the Cumberland River with his wife Kathleen Bradshaw Carter and continued to practice medicine until his death in 1987 at the age of 76.

Tim Lee Carter is an outstanding example of the selfless public servant and I hope that the Senate moves expeditiously to pass this legislation before the end of the 105th Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CONSERVE, ENHANCE AND PROTECT AMERICA'S LANDS AND WILDLIFE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a landmark piece of legislation that has been crafted by a bipartisan group of members wishing to see a more equitable and prudent use of revenues generated from federal outer continental shelf activities. The bill, entitled "The Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998," (CARA) is the product of several months of discussions between Members of Congress, the States and the conservation community regarding a dependable source of funding for our nation's environmental needs. The proposal we introduce today reflects the wisdom of these discussions and is intended to serve as a starting

point to launch a public debate on the merits of the idea underlying this legislation: that a portion of revenues derived from one of our nation's non-renewable resources should be reinvested back into our nation through conservation and recreation programs that will yield benefits today and in the future.

Generally speaking, the bill would dedicate sixty percent of the bonuses, rents and royalties from federal offshore oil and gas leases for conservation of wildlife and their habitats, for parks and recreation in urban and rural areas, and for impact aid for coastal states to mitigate the environmental and public service impacts of offshore oil and gas development. These monies would be classified as mandatory spending, thus ensuring a constant and dependable source of revenue for the conservation and community investments made possible by the legislation. While no budget offsets are contained in this bill, my colleagues and I are committed to working with members of the Budget and Appropriations Committees during the next several months to find acceptable offsets for what we believe to be a sound public policy initiative.

The benefits that would result from adoption of CARA are rivaled only by the dire need for such legislation. In Louisiana, we are experiencing a dramatic loss of over 35 miles per year of our coastline due to erosion and wetlands degradation. Meanwhile, as we watch our coastline erode, billions of dollars are extracted in federal mineral resources off our shores. Currently, fifty percent of the revenues derived from federal oil and gas activities onshore are shared with the host state. However, revenues paid from federal OCS production (beyond 8(g) activities) are not shared with adjacent states. The "Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998" will remedy this inequity by sharing an equitable portion of royalties derived from federal OCS production with all coastal states to meet the environmental challenges facing their coastlines.

To my constituents in Southwestern Louisiana, this proposal is all about fairness. Since the 1950's, Louisiana has served as the hub of the offshore oil and gas industry. To put this in perspective, in FY97, \$3.2 billion of the roughly \$4 billion of OCS revenues received by the federal government was generated off the coast of my home state. However, the development of these resources is unavoidably accompanied by environmental and public service impacts in the states that host the development of the OCS. By creating a coastal impact assistance fund, as envisioned in CARA, we can ensure that coastal estuaries and marshes nationwide remain ecologically and economically productive for many years to come. This is accomplished without creating an incentive for new oil and gas development and will have no impact on current OCS leasing moratoria or the President's Executive Order concerning outer continental shelf leasing.

Mr. Speaker, this bill benefits more than just our coastal states by guaranteeing a stable funding source for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) at its authorized level of \$900 million. This dedicated funding would provide for both state and federal programs included in LWCF, and include important revenues for recreation projects through the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR). The benefits of these programs are enjoyed in all fifty states currently, but budgetary constraints have left them seriously